MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1896.

Amusements To-day Digna Opera Wouse Adonis AT. In Canton—America AT. M. Cannody a bentro—Kellar AT. M. Baty's Theatre-Herry Wives of Windson, S.P. M. Grand Opera House-The Skating Rink, S.P. M. Browlegan's Park theatre-The Grip. 4 P. H. Ruster & ffint's Another Wasto 4 P. H. Lee Avenue tend my Winshorgh Nanon S.peaum Theatre—One of Dur Girls. #18 P. M. Radioon Square G. rden—Japanese Village. Radioon Square Theatre S.inte and Stances. Rible's Garden-Tie Ratestrier e. M. People's Theater-Lie Secolite a P. M. Pandrama-Wallam average and letteret. Star Theater Done Diese a P. M. Blandard Thentre-Crasy Catch & P. M. Thalla Theatre Fran Directs in Striese & P. M. Theilin Theatre-Franchic to in Street R. R. Tony Panton's Visites 8 P. R. Tony Panton's Visites 8 P. R. Tollon Square theatre-Leab, the Forsaken 8 P. R. Wallack's Theatre-Students Blad. 8 P. M. Bd Avenue 1 h-atre-Out lish Visiters 8 P. M. Eth Avenue 1 h-atre-Ulrich 1 P. M. Bdth Street Thoatre-Erengelist, 2 P. M.

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WEEKLY, P	THE SUN, New York City.
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Flap-Doodie.

In Captain Markyar's novel of "Peter Blipple," as we believe, the world is informed that flap-doodle is the stuff that fools are fed on; and here is a distinguished specimen thereof taken from the columns of our esteemed contemporary the Kingston Leader:

" President CLEVELAND, in taking a determined and positive stand in behalf of the thorough and absolute independence, us established by the Constitution, of both the executive and legislative branches of the Government, has revived the true and sound Jeffersonish principle of Democracy, and in his pronounce and emphatic position in this matter he will be loyally and devotedly sustained by the people."

This is flap-doodle of the first quality. There is no such absolute independence of the executive and legislative branches of the Government. Congress cannot pass a law and make it effective without the approval of the President; and if he disapproves an act, it requires the vote of two-thirds of both Houses to give it validity. Is there any absolute independence there?

Moreover, the President in another way exercises a part of the legislative power. It is his duty to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. This looks like anything but thorough and absolute independence.

The President cannot make a treaty with a foreign power or appoint an Ambassador, Minister, Consul, Judge, officer of the customs, or Postmaster, above the lowest grades, without the consent of the Senate. Is there any absolute independence about that?

Besides, if the President should presume to transcend the law and engage in "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors," the power and the duty of im-Representatives, and the power and duty of trying him, and, if he is proved guilty, of punishing him, is lodged with the Senate. This is pretty far removed from thorough and absolute independence.

Of course, the Constitution protects the exscutive and the legislative branches of the Government against interference by the one with the proper functions of the other; yet there is no such absolute independence between them as our contemporary describes. They are interdependent and cooperating departments, and on their cordial and sincere cooperation, the proper working of the constitutional machine and the prosperity of the Government depend. There should be good understanding between them, and it is chiefly the duty of the President to promote and to cultivate such good understanding and such cordial cooperation. He has the initiative. He recommends such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, and it is his duty to give reasons for such recommendations such as may induce Congress to adopt them and put them into laws.

Moreover, this is a very big country, and it is impossible for the President, no matter in what part of it he lives, to gain such familiarity with men, parties, and interests in all parts of it that he can rely upon himself to make wise and useful appointments. For the knowledge necessary to this end he must seek the information of others. This information can be most conveniently and most trustworthily obtained from the members of the two Houses of Congress. Accordingly it is his province, and good policy imperatively requires it, that he should cultivate friendly relations with these gentlemon, and not attempt to display toward them an attitude of lofty superiority, indifference, or contempt.

There is always a right way and a wrong way of doing any work, and the true statesman is he who takes the right way oftener than he takes the wrong.

Not a Party Question. Mr. FITZ J. BABSON, formerly Collector of Customs at Gloucester, went to Washington hast week in the interests of the New England fishermen to oppose the plan recom mended by the Administration of a Commission to settle the fishery question and establish the rights of the United States and Great Britain in the Northeast fisheries Mr. Babson is thoroughly familiar with the fishery question, and members of Congress can learn from him, if they take sufficient interest in the subject, just what the fishermen want and just what they complain of. Mr. Barson believes that the Senate can be depended upon to oppose a Commission, but the only Senator outside of New England whom he mentions as sustaining the fishermen is Mr. Evants. The support of the New England Senators was of course to be counted upon, although It was a New England man, Mr. HENRY LAURENS DAWES, who had a personal friend of his, a weak man from western Massachuse ts and guiltless of any knowledge of the fisheries, appointed to represent this Government in the settlement of that question under the treaty of Washington. Possibly if Mr. Dawes had interested himself in the appointment of somebody with sufficient ability to understand the question and to impress himself upon his colleagues, Canada might not have got \$5,570,000 and free entrance to the American

Mr. Dawes and the other New England Senators will do the best they can for the New England fishermen, and as protectionists they will doubtless oppose any scheme for bartering away the lishermen's rights in one-sided reciprocity, with the privilege all on the Canadian side. The principal danger to the fishermen, however, may be in the want of interest by the West and South in the whole subject. The politicians and the

fish markets for nothing.

country if they know it, and a little conversation with Mr. Banson will convince them that that is all the New England fishermen ask. Commissions and successive treaties have all worked to the advantage of the Canadians. What the Americans want is to be left alone. It will be no trouble for the Senate to do that much for them.

The opposition of the Senate will defeat the recommendation made by the President in his message, but the matter is not a party matter and should not be treated as such. If any Republican opposes the plan of a Commission simply because it is recommended by the Administration, of course he acts most unworthily, and if any Democrat supports it simply because it is recommended by the Administration, he acts unwisely. Mr. BAYARD was not in full possession of the facts, we may be sure, or he would not have complied with the request of the British Minister in extending the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington. Mr. CLEVELAND was not familiar with the fishermen's needs, or he would not have recommended the very thing which they most bitterly oppose. There is no politics in the demands of the fisher-The Democrats of Cape Ann and Cape Cod do not want a Commission any more than the Republicans do. Yet according to the Washington correspondents of the Boston Journal and the Evening Post, "the Republican minority of the Foreign Affairs Committee [in the House] will doubtless oppose a Commission, but there is reason to believe that the House will approve the Administration plan."

The Democrats in the House and in the Senate should listen to the fishermen, and not to the Administration. There will be no disrespect to the Administration in doing so, and there will be a grievous wrong to many brave and hard-working men if Congress outs their rights once more in peril by a Commission, or mixes up and loses sight of their interests in some specious scheme of pre tended reciprocity.

Is Ireland's League to be Prescribed The reports from London all concur in asserting that at the last Ministerial meeting a measure even more oppressive and iniquitous than a partial renewal of the Crimes act was discussed. It is now proposed, we learn, to recur to the brutal expedient from which Mr. GLADSTONE recoiled when he quietly thrust Mr. FORSTER out of his Cabinet and cleased Mr. PARNELL and his fellow patriots from Kilmainham jall.

Lord Salisbury is asked, in other words, to prescribe the National Land and Labor League of Ireland, precisely as its progenitor, the Land League, was proscribed, namely, by proclaiming it an illegal organization, to be broken up and stamped out like any other conspiracy to violate the law. That a design so snameful can be so much as mooted may well seem incredible to American onlookers, who have believed in the sincerity of English protestations that Ireland's petitions should be heard, if she would but discard the shotgun, the dagger, and the bomb for the peaceful and honorable methods of constitutional agitation.

What have the members of the Irish Nationalist association done that they should be denounced as criminals and outlaws and condemned to imprisonment and exile They have profited by the franchise which a British Parliament bestowed on them. They have accepted the challenge to test the wishes of Ireland at the ballot box, and in a free and open election they have returned to Westminster six-sevenths of the representatives allotted to their country.

Will it be pretended that the election was not free and open, that a large proportion of the voters were held back by terror from the polls? But on which side would the forces and appliances of intimidation and seduction be arrayed? On the side of the struggling tenantry who have no money and no power? Or on the side of their opponents, the so-called Loyalists, who own all the land of Ireland, and who have the magistracy, the constabulary, and the British garrisons behind them? Do they who cast doubt upon the fairness or the significance of the popular verdict uttered by the Irish people in November imagine that Irishmen, that Englishmen that even Americans are ignorant of the methods and appliances by which Irish elections have been carried in the past? It would be child's play to demonstrate that the voting which resulted in sending 85 Parnellites to Westminster was an incomparably more faithful echo of the will of the masses of the people than any previous election in Ireland.

But, abandoning the puerile attempt to impeach the authenticity of the mandate given to the 85 Nationalist members of Parliament will the traducers of the League maintain that its existence has been provocative of crime? The precise contrary is proved by the official statistics of the Irish criminal courts for the years 1884-85, compiled and published by the agents of the British administration. The charge is exploded by the record, which shows that in the number alike of arrests and of convictions for statutory offences there has been a memorable decline during the period mentioned, and particularly since the Crimes act

was allowed to lapse.

Baffled here, too, will the advocates of the FORSTER principle of government fall back on the contention that the National League has engendered a new and subtle species of offence, not definitely recognized or ade quately punishable by the ordinary law Let us not be guiled by mere word-juggling! The name-boycotting-may be new, but the thing is as old as desperation. It is the supremo and, happily, effective expedient by which the earth's disinherited can force their spollators to acknowledge the essential solidarity of human interests. It is but a modern variant of that ultimate resource of ostracism which the Athenian proletariat was permitted to invoke. It is but one adaptation of the potent weapon which Dean Swift forged for his racked and plundered country almost two centuries ago. It is but bringing rudely home to the Irish squirarchy the sentence of social isolation and of physical starvation which for centuries has fallen on every laborer and farmer who refused to cringe and knuckle to the petty tyraut of his fields. What is boycotting, in fine, but applying to obnoxious individuals the retributive penalty of commercial nonintercourse which in these American colonles the Sons of Liberty applied to the whole English mercantile community when they refused not only to buy products of British manufacture, but to permit them

even to be landed on our shores? When Lord Carnaryon went to govern Ireland he announced a conviction that whenever violent measures were employed to enforce a sentence of non-intercourse, boycotting could be dealt with by the processes of ordinary law. Had recourse to such measures been habitual or frequent, the number of arrests for assaults committed or threatened must manifestly have been increased instead of being notably diminished. Since, then, it is a mat-

people in those sections are too apt to regard the fisherice as a Yankee concern of small consequence and infinite international amongive Great Britain any advantage over this country if they know it, and a little convergence by an engine so oppressive as the execrated Crimes act. Much less would such a man assent to the prescription of a lawful and pacific association-like the National Land and Labor League-which, as he himself bears witness, has given to Ireland a larger measure of tranquillity and order than she has enjoyed for years.

The Powers of the Produce Exchange

When the decision was announced some time ago in the case of Hunst against the New York Produce Exchange, we called attention to the fact that the Court of Appeals was evenly divided on the principal question involved, the power of the Produce Exchange to expel a member for simply refusing to pay a claim against him, which he pronounces unfounded, until it shall have been established according to law.

The charter of the Exchange permits the suspension or expulsion of "any member who shall be accused of wilful violation of the charter or by-laws, or of fraudulent breach of contract, or of any proceeding inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade, or of other misconduct." The plaintiff, Mr. Hunst, was a member of the Exchange and agent for the National Steamship Company. . Mr. CARHART, another member, had a claim against that company, the validity of which depended upon the true coustruction of a bill of lading. Suits to test the liability of the corporation were begun in the courts, and accordingly Mr. HURST declined to pay Mr. CARHART's demand.

Is such a proceeding inconsistent with the just and equitable principles of trade? Three Judges of the Court of Appeals have held that it may so be considered. We discussed their opinion at the time the decision was rendered. A fourth member of the Court concurred with them in the conclusion they reached, but only on a technical point relating to the law of injunctions, and without passing on the powers of the Exchange. The opinion of the three other Judges has now been published and is before us; and they declare that no principle of trade requires a man to pay a claim not established, or prevents him from requiring that it shall

be established according to law. This seems to us sound dectrine. There was no suggestion that Mr. Hunsr had wilfully violated the charter of the Produce Exchange in any respect, or that he had been guilty of any fraud, or had committed any misconduct, unless it was misconduct to resist a simple claim on contract against the steamship company he represented, which claim the company had been advised by counsel that it was under no legal obligation to pay. "However interested, and justly so," says Judge Danforth, "every member of such an association may be in the character and conduct of his fellow member, it is impossible that the most sensible could find in such a transaction anything to impair the respect he might otherwise entertain for an associate, or any diminution of self-respect in being numbered with him." So we think.

Mr. Jordan's Two Offices.

Mr. CONRAD N. JORDAN of New York is the resent Treasurer of the United States. Just at this time, under a very doubtful interpretation of the law, he is exercising also the functions of Assistant Treasurer in this city. On Saturday he said to a Tribune reporter:

"If there was no law against it, I think I could discharge the duties of both offices without straining my-self, but I might demand the pay of both offices. If there should be a sudden occasion, I could take a night train to Washington, and after closing my official business there, he back in New York in time for my official signa-ture hero. My brief experience here has shown me one thing—the offices of the Treasurer and of the Comptro ler of the Carrency could be removed from Washington to New York without injusy to the public service. Here I feel the pulse of the financial world, but in Washington receipts and payments are at least one day behind. I think that these branches of the Treasury Department

should be removed to New York." We supposed it was the business of the officers of the Treasury Department to fulfil the duties imposed upon them by statute, not to "feel the pulse of the financial world." If they wanted to feel the pulse of the financial world to the best advantage, they would have to migrate from Washington to Loudon

We observe that Mr. JORDAN thinks he could act as Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer at the same time, without straining himself, "if there was no law against it." But if there is any law against it, as he admits by this remark, why is he acting in both capacities now?

The fact is that while he may be able to do this, as he puts it, without straining himself, he cannot do it without straining the law.

An Important Document.

This week will doubtless be signalized by the publication of the report of the Fortifications Board, which that body is to submit to the President for transmission by him to Congress.

Thus the most important subject of coast defence, to which the letter of Mr. TILDEN has drawn the attention of the whole country, will receive a large contribution of facts and documents collected by this Board since the last session of Congress.

Prompt action will be in order. Self-pres ervation is the first law of nature.

It is worth noting that half a dozen year ago England, not Germany, was the power suspected of intending to annex Samoa. In August, 1979. Capt. CHANDLER, commanding the Lackswanus, wrote from Apia that he was all ready to protest against such a course, and

to protect our own harbor of Pango Pango: "The British High Commissioner, Sir Asymus Connes, is expected here in one of her Majesty's sinus. As ice is just out from Eucland, he may be suppowered to annex the samoan group and establish a protectorate. If that proves true I shall protect against the annexation of Paugo Pango herbor and the landsed saids or assigned as a coaling station, ceeded by treaty to the United states, and go there if accessary to protect our station."

Happily, Sir ARTHUR GORDON, Capt. ZEMBSCH, and Mr. Goward found at that time that the three countries they represented could get on best in the archipelago if each refrained from seeking to annex it. Pango Pango, the harbor seded to the United States in the island of Tutuils, though not at the trading centre and capital, which is Apia, is the best harbor in the group, deep, spacious, land locked, and unsur passed by any in the South Seas.

The retirement of Gen. JOHN POPE will oc

cur about two months hence, on the 16th of March. He will then have reached the age of 64, the maximum now allowed by law for active service. More than half the Brigadiers on the list are considered by their friends as candidates for the Major-Generalship thus to be vacated, and each has some good argument for Gen. Joun Gisnon is the senior in army service, having been graduated from the Military Academy in 1847; but he is at the foot in commission, having been the last Colonel promoted. Gen. D. S. STANLEY in commission as Brigadier is one above Gen. Greson, and he graduated the year after him. Gen. O. O. Howard has the very strong claim of being the senior Brigadier, and hence the next in regular line of promotion to the grade above. Gen. CROOK, up to the out break of GERONIMO and the adverse criticism of the people of Arizona and New Mexico upon his operations, might perhaps have been conbidered See. Sevans's obtat competited, he he
had long been distinguished in Indian lighting, and had given the Seathwest frontier a
year and a helf of rest from ravages. His conduct of Apacho affairs is still approved by Gen.
SERRIDAN, Gen. TERRY and Gen. Millim, unusually able soldiers, are urged for promotion
to compete the most libe assessme Major. Gen. by some who would like to see one Major-General taken from those officers who, not being graduates of the Military Academy, entered the regular army from the volunteers. There is no lack of available candidates for Gen. Pore's

The memorandum sent to the Senate and House Naval Committees by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, urging them to favor the bill giving him increase of rank, notes that he is only a Colonel, though commanding eighty junior officers and two thousand men, while the Signal Corps is presided over by a Briga-dier, who commands but ten junter efficers and five hundred enlisted men. This is a good argument to show that the head of the Signal Corps is overweighted with rank. It might well be laid before the Military as well as the Naval Committees. A clerk of the weather was once authority enough in his sphere, and a Colonel of the weather is sufficient now.

The managing editor of the Evening Post has obtained permission to cross the lawns and mendows of the Central Park on snowshoes. This is an excellent way to keep up the circulation in winter.

The report of the customs officers to Secretary Mannino that the Dexter was alone at fault in her recent collision with the Pilgrim may not be gratifying to the accused vessel, but certainly indicates candor on the Government's part. The revenue cutters, though constantly moving among the merchant marine and along the coasts, have not, we believe nebieved the celebrity which one or two vessels of the pavy have acquired for collisions, and for experimentally ascertaining the existence of reefs and shoals by the process of running on them. Hence the Dexter's performance attracted the more attention.

Seals are said to have been seen in the ower bay lately, and hunters have put out in pursuit of them. If these harmless creatures seek refuge once in a while in our harbor, their lives ought to be spared. They come in relying upon the friendly shelter of an ice-BERGH.

Some statistical documents appended to the annual report of Adit.-Gen. DRUM, just published in its complete form, are very sugrestive. We find by count that there are no fewer than 165 army posts, of which 120 are garrisoned. It would seem possible to somewhat concentrate the forces now scattered among so many posts, some of which can hardly be needed longer. There are also nine teen armories, arsenals, and ordnance depots three recruiting depots, and an engineer depot.

THE THREATENED BUPTURE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- After confirming most of the diplomatic and some other appointments against which no proper objection could be urged, the Republican managers of the Senate proposed to take up the nominations made by suspension or removal during the recess, and to demand the reasons in these cases. They addressed circulars to the heads of departments. The answers generally were not comforting. In some instances the Chairmen of the committees regretted having sought inormation. Finally, they concluded to hold a caucus on the subject, with the intention of salling directly on the President for the reasons that led to the chauges.

Undoubtedly the Senate may interrogate the President on this or any other subject, and undoubtedly the President, standing on his Constitutional rights, may decline to answer.

The Republicans, in their day of recklessly used power, sought to deprive the President of the right of appointment as far as possible, and to cripple him in its exercise when the right was not denied. This legislation was specially directed against President Johnson.

When Gen. Grant became President an effort was made to abolish the Civil Tenure act. But the Senate had tasted the sweets of power, and was unwilling to give up its grip. So it consented to an amendment, by which the President at his discretion might suspend incum-bents during the recess of Congress.

That discretion was unqualified. The causes that operate on the President's mind in suspending officials concern him only. He is responsible not to the Senate, but only to the ountry in a general sense, and he is liable to impeachment if he acts corruptly.

The party managers now want to extort answers from the President in particular cases offensive partisanship is the assumed ground of suspension or removal, grievances to redress, in the shape of particular friends and supporters who were displaced by the President. They would like to convict Mr. Cleveland of inconsistency as a civil service reformer, and they would also be glad to have the door opened, so that in the event of the Republican party's return to power there would be precedents for restoring their friends to office.

The Republicans avoided going into caucus on this subject until they found that a part of their forces was getting demoralized by small favors from the Administration. Their original intention was to carry on a sort of guerrilla campaign, without the responsibility of organized and recognized war. That plan of assault nade too many commanders and broke the force of regular discipline. Hence the resort o a caucus, which overrules individual action and requires Senators to fall into line or to incur the well-known penalties of political disobedience.

The caucus took care to go slowly, though the impulsive managers were eager for a fray, and insisted on defining the issue between the Executive and the Senate. Mr. Edmunds, who sat in the chair and held the reins firmly, believes more in strategy than in violence. He has been planning artfully for many months to entrap the President, or at least to trip the Ad-

ministration. Mr. Edmunds will not succeed in this game which he has been shaping while professing great admiration for the President's good intentions and an anxious desire for his success Mr. Cleveland knows the nature and the extent of his rights under the Constitution, and the application of the Civil Tenure law to his appointments. He will not be discourteous to the Republican majority of the Senate in any way, but he may be relied upon to maintain the authority of the Executive. Of course the Senate may resent any refusal to furnish reasons for suspension or removal that belong only to the President. They may hang up nominations indefinitely, or reject them.

Three Dimes a Day for Justice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The great grievance of the three Judges of the Court of Special Sessions, which is due annually about the 1st of Janu ary, is at hand this year about on time. It is this: There is no heat in their court room, from lock of fuel or any appropriation to buy any, hence they are put to the pathetic necessity of dispensing justice with their over coats on, while the Clerk wheezes through his calendar

and the prisoners success in their own defence.

Institute has the three Judges of Special Sessions get

\$6,990 a year spiece for three days' work a week, it may be permissible to suggest that they chip in ten cents each for a bushel of coal on frigid court days—a method of procedure which, from its originality, may soften the comptroller's heart and get them the requisite ten bushels of anthracite, at a cost of \$5 for the winter. It would he a pity to have the wheels of justice elegand for the lack of three dimes a day, with one of the Judges in the case tusiness, too!

E. H. NEW YORK, Jan 10.

The Quickest Passage from Liverpoot. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: I have made a bet that the ateamer Erraria of the Canard line ran between New York and Laverpood in less than as; days and as house. Have I won or lost, and what is the earth set time? HELERA, Ark., Jan. 12.

The Etruria reached this port on Aug. 24, 1885, after passage of 6 days 5 hours and 37 mine or from Queenstown. That was the quickest passage across the Western Goesn on record. The Liverpool packets all give their records between Queenstown and this port. Liverpool is from tweive to twenty-four hours further away. THE SILVER MOTHERT IN GERMANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUR-SIT: We learn through the cables to-day that the State Department has laid before Congress certain despatches from our Ministers in London, Berlin, and Paris going to show that in the battle of the standards no help is to be expected by the champlons of silver and of bimetallism from England, France, or Germany. Were they true, presume you would agree with me in saying "so much the worse for England, France, and Germany." But in these electrical days the despatches referred to belong to the realm of ancient history. I have already cabled to you a summary of the petitions now pouring in upon the German Reichstag against any further persistence in that great blunder of the German financial administration by which silver was attempted to be demonstraed in the Empire, a blunder to which must be attributed mainly the perturbations and distress of the industries of the world since 1873.

I have a great respect for the opinions of my friends Mr. Marble who went to Berlin from London last summer in quest of the truth on this subject, and Mr. Pandleton, who is no doubt steadily occupied in investigating it at the German capital. To find them both of one mind on a question of currency is equally nove and agreeable. And if I venture to think that they are both mistaken as to the actual drift of things in Germany, it is only because things in Germany have drifted past their respective points of observation. The Reichstag was not in session, I take it, when Mr. Marble penned his report, nor yet when Mr. Pendieton wrote the despatches just laid before Congress. Be that as it may, at the now current session

of the Reichstag the agricultural classes of Germany are making themselves heard in earnest, and it is with the now current session that our own legislators should concern themselves. The German landed interests-landlords, farmers, and peasants-are organized throughout the Empire into unions, and these make themselves heard through a body called the General Committee of the Congress of German Farmers. This committee had handed in before the 10th of December to the imperial Chancellor and Reichstag 156 petitions from Farmers' Unions and 42 petitions from Peasant Unions, with an address, of which I now send you the text:

The Congress of German Parmers has repeatedly recmonended at its general meetings with regard to the monetary question, and bus urged in the interest of German agriculture the adoption by treaty of an international double standard. In the course of the past year the condition of German acriculture has unhapply be-come so much worse that the committee believes it is necessary to urge your illustrious body in this most emphatic matter to afford the swiftest and most decided its value to sliver by means of international bimetallism is the surest and most thorough aid possible, the committee has advised the Farmers' and the Peasants' Unions of Germany to units in general petition against the single gold standard.

gle gold standard.

The Committee of the Congress of the German Farmers has the honor to lay before your illustrious body herewith a first instalment of such petitious received up to this time by the bureau of the Congress, and to mak your attention to them. The distress of the German farmers is known to the imperial Government, and we thankfully acknowledge the help which has been prom-ised us. Unhappily the measures adopted so far, and particularly the increase of the corn duties, cannot afford the necessary aid, on the contrary, the condition of the landed interest has become so deplorable that, unless help is shortly afforded, a general extestrophe is inevitable. The greater the necessity the more difficult becomes the alleviation. The fear now is widespread that special legislation is imperative to rescue the landed interest of Germany from destruction. In these circumstances we expechelp and support from your illustrious body, and we be lieve it can be given in no such practical and effectua manner as by an effort on the part of your linestrous body to bring about international bimerallism. And we must here protest spainst the impuration that has been east upon the German land interest of wishing by mean of bimetallism to deal unfairly with creditors. protecting ourselves against dear money. We demand for silver only a restoration to its old historic relations And we see in this no injustice to creditors; certainly no injustice greater than the injustice done to debter by the demonstration of silver. The rise of the gold agio in all countries using silver and paper standards not only checks the exports resulting from German industries, but it has also created a competition with our German agriculture on the part of those countries because gold rises rapidly in those countries to a point

beyond the amount of the duties, and thereby practi-cally annuis the defensive value of these duties. We express no opinion as to whether the adoption of blinetallisin, without the support of England, may or may not be dissivantazeous to some branches of the wholesale and export trade of Germany. What we do say is that the existence of the industry and the land interest of Germany is of greater importance than some hypothetical disadvantage to our foreign commerce and our banking and exchange classes.

necessities afford much stronger reason for a speedy understanding between the German Empire and such

May your illustrious body hear this cry of distress of

the German farmers and give effect to our netition! This means business. Negotiations appear to be now going on between the representatives of the agricultural interests as such, and the powerful party led by Herr Windthorst, which are likely to make this silver movement in Germany as important, relatively, ere long, as the silver movement in our own country.

LONDON, Jan. 9. WM. HENRY HUBLBERT. The Piight of the Earth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your articles on the constellations in the heavens were very interesting to me. They give us an idea of the great imaginative powers possessed by the ancients.

My attention has been much drawn to medern astronomy also. The earth is regarded as about 8,000 miles in around the equator, and is supposed to be in shape o a spheroid, and to revolve around its axis through its poles. In making this revolution, it should be like a wheel around its sale, and will pase over in one revolution the length of its circumference, namely, 25,000 miles. This revolution makes our day of twenty-four hours; hence, the earth revolves at the rate of about 1,65 miles an hour. Taking our year as 30%, days, the 1,65 miles an hour, and an an in making on at the rate of 1,085 miles an hour, and an an in making on at the rate of 1,085 miles an hour, and on a single orbit around the sun. This orbit is supposed to be elliptical, and the mean axis is, then, the length of its orbit around the sun. This orbit is supposed to be elliptical, and the mean axis is, then, the length of its orbit around the sun. This orbit is supposed to be elliptical, and the mean data need between the earth and ann is made but 1,300,000 miles. Astronomical calculations get 13,321,939 miles for this mean distance. Can you throw any light on this discrepancy, and explain how the earth can make in one revolution around its polar axis a greater distance than its equatorial circumference?

New York, Jan 15. a spheroid, and to revolve around its axis through it

NEW YORK, Jan. 15. You have confounded the earth's motion of otation upon its axis with that of its revolution around the sun. Instead of advancing only 1,083 miles an hour in its orbit, the eart! really advances over 66,500 miles an hour, and the path which it pursues around the sun is about 584,000,000 miles long, instead of only 9.493,578 miles, as your figures show. You are quite correct in your calculation of the velocity of the earth's rotation on its axis, and your mistake in regard to its velocity of revolution around the sun evidently arises from your comparison of the rotating earth with a wheel. The earth is not like a wheel; it does not roll around the sun upon a solid roadway. It rather resembles a ball thrown into the air with a whirling motion, so that it both turns about its axis and advances in the direction in which it was propelled by the hand, the two motions being independent of one another.

Good for General Joe. From Schalor Hawley's Speech at the Philadelphia Cloves

I believe in the American Government, the American Congress, univer-al suffrage, and the progress of the world. I am an optimist. If you want an honest decision on any question send it to the people. I believe you can trust the people, and you've got to trust them I have an illimitable contemp; for the man who gets on the fence. I do not believe in that class of men who, when the boys were marching through the snow with lecites on their whiskers, sat in their homes with their feet on the grate and wondered why the devil the Army of the Poto sac didn't move. Finally, I believe in the American people, in the editor, in the Congressman, and in the Clover Club.

From the straphic.

"In the late campaign," says Stephen El-kins, "when I was undertaking to get the working men to come out for Blanc, I strack Hill everywher. He was under-every wood pile after I would throw off a few Blicks." The toor-more favorite sough has these lites: For we are very wide awake.

The questy PROM PARIS.

The Purchase Have Bucevered Barye-As American School in Paris.

PARM, Jan. 1.—Yesterday as I was strolling long the boulevards, now encumbered with the terminable line of booths constituting the New Year's fair. I happened to glance at the windows of a dry goods store on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle. Following the example of the Louvre and Bon Marché, this establishment had a various display of objects for chremes or New Year's gifts, and one window was filled with bronzes, mules, birds, horses, lions, dogs, &c. A large card bore the words Bronnes par Barye." It was a deceitful card; the broazes in question are indeed by Barye, not the great Barye, but the son, Aifred Barye, an unscrupulous man of considerable falent, the was the plague of the great Barre while he lived, and who has never ceased to make capital out of a similarity of signature and to seek to pass off his own work as the work of his filustrious father. Collectors who are familiar with the great Barye's work will run no risk of being deceived; but the new colectors who buy on the strength of the name may well be warned against the trap that is of giving this warning that I notice the disstore: it is to call attention to the curious phe-

of giving this warning that I notice the display of "Bronzes by Barye" in this dry goods store; it is to call attention to the curious phenomenon of the sudden reputation of the name of Barye in this city of Paris, where he lived so obscure and neglected during his life, Since his death, in 1875, Barye has remained quite as neglected as he was during his lifetime; haif a dozen real amateurs appreciated him and sought for fine and old proofs of his works; haif a dozen dealers catered for these amateurs, and so matters continued until some filteen mouths ago. Barye's works remained the specialty of a dozen men in Paris.

Then came rumors that the Americans—those fabulous Americans, with their millions of dollars and their wonderful collections—had been buying Baryes for years past; that a cortain "Monsieur Waitered de Baitimore 'had superb Baryes; that same Monsieur Waiters de Baitimore had prosented to his town five spiendid bronzes by Barye. When these reports reached Paris, the circle of collectors became enlarged at once; prices rose rapidly, the more so as old proofs made under the direction of the sculptor himself are rare; the name of Barye was pronounced with respect, and dealers and experts suddenly discovered that Barye was a great sculptor. How often have I heard these experts excaming with the airs of connoisseurs: "Ah! e circle which appeared in Horper's Magaine last September. This article was translated why did you leave to America the glory of first honoring one of your own countrymen?

The next step in the resuscitation of the glory of Barye was the finely tilustrated article which appeared in Horper's Magaine has September. This article was translated in the Paris newspapers, and the journalists, who for the most part had nover heard of Barye helice, regretted that as usual France had left to foreigners the honer of discovering and celebrating one of her great men. Now there is talk of creeting a monument to Barye, said M. Jourde', as soon as I have finished with the Victor Hugo monument to Bary

of eighteen years, in spito of exceptional opportunities and intefatigable zeal. It is the
collection of a man of taste; every proof is of
the time of Barye; nearly all bear the stamped
number of the proof, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., and many of
the proofs are exceptionally fine conics made
specially by Burye for eminent persons. The
fluest place in the collection is an old proof of
the "Jaguar Devouring a Hare," the first proof
of which is in the Luxembourg Museum.
They will have to compete now with many
new Parisian enthusiasts, but fine proofs of
Barye bronzes are so rare and so few that such
a chance ought not to be lost. America cossesses in the Corcoran Gallery at Washing on
and in the gallery of Mr. W. T. Waiters the two
finest collections of Barye bronzes in existence.
This splendid beginning must not be abandoned. The finest pieces of the Sichel collection
must go to America. Here is an excellent opportunity for the Metropolitan Museum of New
York to give some companion pieces to the
noble "Centaur and Lapitha," which it already perturity for the Metropolitan Museum of New York to give some companion pieces to the noble "Centaur and Lapitha," which it already possesses, that group which displays so tri-umphantly Barye's perfect knowledge both of the human and of animal forms. Landsser, it may be said, knew every animal, the different races and the different kinds; he knew their gestures and movements; he seems to have penetrated the obscure secret of their ele-mentary brains. But there is one great re-proach against the talent of Landsser, one criticism that suffices to class the artist; he gave to all animals a human expression, a vivacity of physiognomy which does not belong to them. It is to this artifice that he doubtiess owes his immense reputation. But compare a

to them. It is to this artifice that he doubtiess owes his immense reputation. But compare a lion or a horse by Barys with a lion or a horse by Landseer and you will see at a glance the simple greatness of the former and the trickiness of the latter.

An art note to conclude with. Mr. W. T. Dannat, whose "Spanish Quatuor" made such a sensation at the Salon two years ago, has the honor of being the lirst American artist to have an art school in Paris, an atolier where men come to study and learn us they used to go to an art school in Paris, an atolier where men come to study and learn as they used to go to the atelier of Couture, Cogniet, or Bonnat, Some twenty young men, mostly American art students, have joined together, elected a massier or treasurer, and rented a studio near the Avenue de Cichy, where Mr. Dannat goes twice a week to criticise their work. An artist could not desire a higher mark of esteem than to be asked to direct an atelier; it is an honor which definitively marks him as a master. The mere mention of the fact dispenses with comment or compliment. Both in Paris and in London Mr. Dannat has acquired a solid regulation as an artist of strongly personal talent and a painter of singular force, who has not studied Velasquez in vgin.

The painter Gerome has recently sold his group of sculpture, "Anacreon, Barchus, and Cupid," to a Stockholm amateur for \$5,000, and is now at work upon a marble statue of "Pomona," the pose of which is suggested by the Farnese Hercules. This same Stockholm amateur has given M. Bonnat a commission to paint the portrait of M. Pasteur.

paint the portrait of M. Pasteur. THEODORE CHILD.

An Adtroudnek Onide.

From the Utica Observer. Peter Freeley of Matteson's Mountain Home n the Adirondacks was in town yesterday. Pete is considered to be one of the best young guides, fishermen. and hunters in the great wilderness. He is a plum peach-tinted complexion and a pair of eyes that would tharm a beile or fascinate a bear. Like all good guides Pete is quiet and observant. He is a favorite with vis-itors to the Mountain Home. One season, when coming down the mountain in the dark with a pack an his back. Pete ran plump into the paws of a bear that he could not see. Fortunately there was quite a sudden decline in the path at this point, and before the bear could hug him Pete kicked the brute down the hill, and he soon heard it making off into the woods through the brush.

Our Own Everts's New Hat. From the Philadelphia Record.

I am glad to announce that Senator William Maxwell Everthead as new stik hat. Everyhedy remeinbers the shocking bad hat which he wore when he was Secretary of State. It could hat very well be forgotten, for he has worn it almost ever since. But at last through the favor of an admirer, or sut of a wager on the election of David B Jilli, or in some other accolerations, he has acquired a new and shiny hat. He is as careful of it as he was careless of the old one. He only wasn't no bright days, and then never trains it can be seen as the same of safety. He will not left to hung up in the Senate close from one of even in his own committee room, but he takes the contraint of the senate when the pure that precious had over of the Senate. Not that he pure that precious had over of the Senate. So that he pure that precious had confident of the Senate of

The Cold Snap to North Carolina. From the Asheville Citizen

No trains camo in from the east up to noon Tuesday. An unparalised obstruction opposes the trains crossing the mountain. The water dripping from the root of the tunnels has frozen into long formidable indicate, which form an impractivable barrier. On saturday morning they were resulty broard in the smokestack of the engine, but now they are as as are not as bare of iron. A the engine, for new they are as aroung as hare of iron. A general that alone can move them. Our office frozen are, our type a solid mass; setting and distribution nearly impracticable, frozen fingers of the type; a remaing to the slave to warm them out every five intuities; ink still as far; rollers like cast-iron cylin-ders; work nearly impossible.

The Mauri Led the Grand March. From the Sacramento Ber.

The Ancient Order of Foresters of this city gave their in relaming incaparate but at armore Hair sate evening. The hair was very pretity decorated for the occasion, and the Hussar Band furnished excellent make. The grand march was led by Herbert A Sinde, whose massive frame was set off to advantage by the rich contained at Turkish prince. He had a large retinue of a revealts appropriately dressed, and the group was the only altractive one in the grand march, the Forester steepted. Judged from a strictly anatomical standpoint, the masquerade was a success.

The Pride of Huston Ouce More.

Have you ever seen Mr. Suilivan on the "No. I have not." he replied; "I never admired a singular exhibition." "Singular exhibition." exclaimed the Boston girl. "Mr. Sullivan is posing as a Grank god."

"Mr. Sullivan is posing as a Grank god."

BUNDRAMA

-Where post routes in Idaho are sublet

for a smaller smu than that by which the contract was obtained, the Government now annuls the original agree ment and makes a bargain with the sub-contractor. -An immense number of sea claus, torn from their ocean beds and thrown selecters to the late

places they lie in heaps two feet high. Farmers are carting them away for fertilizers.

—A peddler in Derby, Conn., fell into the the timely assistance of two young men. Classic with

gratitude, the peddier opened his pack and rave to each a lead pencil. That was his modest self-valuation. -A severe storm delayed a funeral party

in a Buffalo church the other day. The delay finally became so protracted that the underraker petitioned the organist, in a voice that was distinctly heard by all, "to Lily Macallister Laughton, regent of the

Mount Vernon Association, is said to have "the rotalism and most perfectly formed foot in America." She once gave one of her slippers to a charmable fair, where to was raffied for. The lucky number was secured by a gentleman, who used his prize as a watch case. -Wire or fibrous nalls are coming into an improvement upon the ordinary out and, cope cially on the score of tenacity; they are not only tough

but suff, and will penetrate hard wood where cut nalls would break sharply off or become badly crooked. -A remarkable explosion which occurred Germany shows the force possessed by dust. A sack of long, falling down stairs, opened and scattered the gor tents in a cloud through the lower room, where a burni-gas flame set fire to the dust, causing an explication white, differ a part of the roof of the mill and broke sime et al-

-The London correspondent of Science announces that the sid public schools in Bugiand ererclaxing in their strict a therence to the classics. "Ruchy," he says, "is about to institute a modern side, and changes in the same direction are being gradually intro-duced at Eton, her great rivel, Harrow baving long but omething of the kind." -The agricultural papers of India are in-

veighing against the plague of goats there. There are something like fourteen million goats in the Presidency of Madras, and it is alleged that not only have they detroyed young forest trees, but reduced, through the unishilation of moisture absorbing herbage, many of the watercourses into dry ravines. -A girl, 13 years old, who has grown only an inch in height since she was two years old, and has gained but little in weight, was before the Concord (S.

La Medical Society at its annual meeting a few days ago,

The girl weighs 35 pounds and is 53 meles high has never been severely sick, and is unusually hearing. Her nind seems to have stopped growing at the same time. -The French interference in China is said to have very seriously affected the trade in the man hair, at least so far as Europe is concerned, since at of a former importation of S0,000 kilogrammes an advising France fudly one-half was supplied by the Chica-Methods of dressing ladies' hair which call for a far

mulier addition of false hair may therefore be expected -A notable example of the utilization of smoke is afforded in the case of a charcoal furnace at Elk Rapids, Mich. In this furnace, as stated, are manuactured fifty tons of charcoal perday; there are twenty five charcoal pits, constructed of brick, each pit being filled with 100 cords of hard wood, and then fired. The vast amount of smoke thus produced is made to yield acctate of time, alcohol, tar, and gas.

-Signor Martini, one of the largest owners of house property in the city of Genoa, but a feeling of gratitude to his tenants, who, by their regularity of payment, had enabled him to spend his deet miss years in comfoct. When his will was opened it was discovered that the old gentleman had instructed his execu tors that all his tenants, rich and poor, male and female

-During a déjeuner a swell, conversing — During a dejeunor a swell, conversing with Pather Tom Burke, the great Dominians, spoke of Gen. Burke of Galway as "your consin." "th, shure, I have no relatives in the army," was the reply, "who ever got hisher than a corporal, but my family are certainly the best ored Burkes in Galway." The point of the pun is that Father Burke's father, "Old Watt," was a baker of Dominick street, in that town, an amiable good-natured man, passionately foud of music, and devoted to his family. -The Abendpost of Vienna publishes the

ollowing statistics as to the number of open a by different composers performed at the Imperial Opera House, Vienna, together with the number of performances 12, 1,005; Auber, 25, 1,003; Beldni, 8, 855; Wagner, 12, 744; C. M. Von Weber, 5, 718; J. Painiello, 18, 502; Cher. utini, 8, 525; Spontini, 8, 420; Gonnod, 8, 425; Cimeros, 15, 392; Mehul, 8, 354; Isouard, 7, 331; Ginck, 7, 323; Gretcy, 13, 249, and Kreutzer, 17, 218.

-The other day an Item of news gained currency in the London press that the Earl of Winchelsen was on the point of death. His lordship, instead of waxing wrathful, replied to the Globe, and demonstrated to its editor his yet mundane existence by felling what he had for luncheon on the day when death was espposed to be imminent: " Liver and wing of chicken (liver a little too much roasted): Cheshire cheese (it

in very small glasses at the Carlton. -Iu a paper read before the Public Health Association, Dr. D. E. Salmon said that the ravages of tog cholera were unusually severe and widespread last disposition of the millions of carcasses of hogs tha have died from this disease is a matter which offects the fy, sometimes they are thrown into the pends and streams which furnish drinking water to our cities cometimes the lard is rendered from them, and wha finally becomes of this product from interesting subject

-A valuable work of art in manuscript on racehorses, consisting of nearly 500 original engraved portraits of the most celebrated racers of the past and present centuries, with respective pedigree and per formance of each was effored for sale at auction re-cently in London. It commences with the Durley and in 1702, and finishes with the Derby winner of 1883, etc. St. Blaise, arranged in chronological order and in twenty-one volumes. The copyright of the managingt volumes was also offered, with \$6.500 impressions of pol traits of racchorses. The whole was put at mone lot but as no bid was received as high as the re- root sum. £1,000, the property was bought in

-The success of the inemndescent electric lamp for private carriages in Paris as a substitute for candles and oil lamps, is pronounced complete. Not only the regular side lights are included in this plan, but he interior of the vehicle is illuminated by a lamp the interior of the vehicle is illuminated by a lamp sufficiently powerful to read by, and in some maximes a similar lamp is placed, for a novelty, on the head of the horse. The lamps are connected by wares with small accumulators placed under the street's sort, they are small in size, being only about eight inches quare and four inches high, each of such accumulators being able to supply a lamp of five-andic power for the space of some six hours. During the day they are removed and charged with electrics. charged with electricity from a dynamo machine of otherwise, and at night they are ready for use

-There died in England a few weeks ago, aged 80, a wealthy old harridan in high life, in the per-son of Lady Bolls, who, in effrontery and imperiodeness out Lewed Lady Kew. Although she exercised mos autocratic away as a hostess she was on one occasion, at least, completely outwitted. Amount her guests was the daughter of an Irish Karl, a very frisky damael. The men in the house were not to her taste as partners, yet she felt like dancing. She whispered her women name other young lady guests, and found them guite of her mind. Presently the sound of a waltz drew Lady Rolls to the room, when, to her rage and amazement, size be held Lady II, whirling round in the emigrace of a stal-wart and handsome powdered footman while her ir leads followed her in the arms of similar gallants.

-The London Charity Record gives the following animary of the more important charitable bequests of 1885: Sir Moses Monteflore left neward of erusalem and the Holy Land, and about 111000 t charities in London and Ramsgate. James Alexander of Hampstead left £20,000 to charitable and solurations objects in Loudon. To the Durham Infrancy John Eden of Heigrave square bequeathed flance size £10,000 upon trust for the alimshouses erected as thin al Seamish, Durham, and the sing people there's ham Sadleir Bracre of Ticchurst, Susses, of trust £11,100 for Roman Catholic charitable with and £2,000 to the Royal National Lifenont In-titled a Kra Charles Leigh Ciare of Higher Broughton with a the atrangeways Boys' and Girls' Refoges.

-The other day a royal carriage, containing an elderly gentleman and three lades, who is that they had come to look over the establishmen up to the Pricyraph newspaper office, in Leadinghour was early and mone of the chiefs were alway four hours when a paper enjoys as much repose as is permitted in the jet son in charge rose to the occasion. Not kn and his guests, but realizing that they were persons of the high est rank, he conducted them into the culture while arrangements were made for short in wonderful machinery and appliances was pride of this particular establishment. In the visitors were conducted over the differ ments and deferentially instructed as to the